#### NATURE OF GOD AND MAN.

WHAT THE CHURCH AND THEOLOGY MISS. BOW PHILOSOPHY IS FALSIFIED-THE REV. HENRY

WARD BEECHER IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Plymouth Church was filled to its utmost capacity yesterday and many persons were unable to gain admittance. Mr. Beecher announced a service by the children in the lecture-room on the afternoon of Good Friday, the first of the kind, and one which, he said, was unusual in Congregationalism. He also an-nounced that owing to a deep, sweet and tender interest in the Sunday-schools and missions of the church, he proposed to hold special services this week in the lecture-room. The impression was not desired that a revival had been begun or was to be gotten up. No extra machinery would be set in motion, nor would any one but the pastor preach. Services would be held on four nights, beginning with to-

In his sermon upon God's nature and human nature and their relations, Mr. Beecher said among other things that the best church for any man who had come to his Christian self was the church where he found himself best cared for, all churches being only mere artificial means of education. When Christ and the apostles taught they presented to the Jews a better way of rightconsess, urging them to give up the old for the new. The aim was the same, but the means more efficient. It was the same in the Reformation, the same when the Methodist Church worked in the bowels of the Church of England, and the same in the change today from the former theology. The theology of the past was obnexious in the scientific light of to-day, but the change was helpful and not harmful. Christian science gave a better and purer ascent from the animalism of the past to Christian fervor and Christian faith. The Government of God was one of compassion and helpfulness, and Christ represented God in His highest and noblest "It is rumored," went on Mr. Beecher. "that Idon't

believe in Calvinism, and you have often heard me de-nounce the view of God embedded in the theological The trouble with it is that it has missed the true idea of God. It sets up a divine exponent of the law. which has been broken, of truth, but we have fallen from it, and represents God as a guarding and avenging governor. But the New Tosiament idea of God is that He is the deliverer of the people, a physician to the sick, dealing in compassion and not fra anger, helping and not threatening or denomatically. Ladmit that there is in the Sacred or denunciatory. I admit that there is in the Sacred for definition of the poetry and the prophecies, a represen-tation of the justice and averging power of God which is terrible for this life and for the life to come; that vague, mysterious and terrible future for the finbelieve that God is a unitd and moonshiny lover, who sails along, caring so little for right and wrong that it does not matter much what men do. God is a God of lars of God along the Gulf Scream of time. There is no "AMAZING IGNORANCE" OF TRINITY'S RECTOR. understanding of history without them, without seeing the bearing of the two sides. In cattle there is no such unfolding of ideas. They are horns and hoofs and that is all, no right or wrong; but the human family have noth. From the right came all refreshment and beauty and love of man for man; all civilization. If a buil gore an ox the act cannot be regarded as worthy of punishment as wrong. A buil is only a feroclous beast; he has no moral secountability for gering an ox. But he ought to be restrained; so a ring is put in his nose, a cudgel is used, and he is fenced in. So a man with no suscertibility, no reason, no conscience must be ireated like a buil and not as a man. If one has to deal with ifons it will do no good to read the Ten Commandments to them. Fear and hunger are the only means by which to control them. You must reach them through the hide or stomach. The human race in its primitive form was animal, and the appetites and passions are all selfish, for self-preservation, but necessary to health, progress and development. A man who is only that must be uealt with in the same way, by fear. The spiritual man was pulseless in primitive man, and he was only susceptible to fear and punishment. Now theology takes this for its central element and inhisting philosophy by misunderstanding history. The character of God was unfolded gradually to men. It is generally conceded that men have come up from a savage state. Their ideas at first were poor and vulgar. The first have both. From the right came all refreshment as to men. It is generally conceded that men have come up from a savage state. Their ideas at first were poor and vulgar. The first climpse of a moral nature appeared in imagination in the form of superstition.

"But the world is as God designed to have it. He took

"But the world is as God designed to have it. He took man in the germ form and steadily unfolded him, grinding men on nature and on each other to do it. Some men any nature did it all. I grant this if you spell nature with three letters, Good. All evolution is intensified and magnified by putting God behind it. It gives a far more smolling conception of design in all ages to show the gradual unfolding under God's direction than to make Him a mere mechanic, who made things off-hand. Men began with only potential qualities, which have developed in the slow moving geological ages, which are uncountable. The majority are yet not far from the animal. Of the 1,500,000,000 how many are yet neather, savage, pagan, nearer the brote than to the moral, intellectual, or esthetical by far the larger past are yet in primitive degradation, and that, too, under God's government.

"For 1,800 years the light of Christ has shone in the world, and yet pagans are ten to one. The divise plan is unfolded. Ideas are prescuted as men are susceptible to them. Pantshugert is merciful as a means All evolution is intensited and magnified by patting food behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of behind it. It gives a far more subtime conception of the design many that it gives to whomen to "gither yourselves in troops."

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The first from the action may be made the gives to whomen to "gither yourselves in troops."

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set their lives aright with God. The law of love was the supreme ruler of the universe and the law of selfshness was the supreme treason. Mr. Reccher then said: 'I do not know how many men perish like the blossoms, I do not know, but I believe that in the future there will be opportunities. But when I say there will be future probation you think you will get to heaven finally; ess, through purgatory. Why not go direct I Why go around through suffering, though unsnown peris I floss who do so are fools beyond all others. They treat their sonis as they would not their bodies nor beasts. Seek God's love nere, unfold and ascend. Follow your best selves, your truest reason, your noblest ideas. Put fown the animal and give car to the angel. Live for God, for eternity, for duty, for parity, and all is on your side for God is with you. Love, hope and faith alone abide, unchecked and uncircumscribed, radiant with loy."

## EVOLUTION AND GENESIS.

THE REV. DR. NEWMAN CONCLUDES HIS DISCOURSES IN ANSWER TO CRITICISMS OF THE BIBLE.

Spreading palms in gilt baskets flanked the platform in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church resterday, in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, having preached a sermon appropriate to the feast in the forenoon, at night con-cluded the series of discourses which two months ago he began, in answer to criticisms of the Bible. His subject was "Anthropology," the sermon being a sequel to the one of the previous Sunday evening, in which he discussed the issue between science and the Mosaic account of the creation. His text was Genesis 1, 26: "And God said,

Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

The question of ancestry, said Dr. Newman, is an

important one, and say what you please against our

English ancestors, one thing is true, that you and I must possess a profound respect for the veneration with which they traced back their ancestry. In this Democratic country we pride ourseives on being indifferent to what our parents were and whence we came, but I confess that I would prefer to trace my ancestry back to Cromwell than to Charles I. Ancestry is not mere sentiment, mere poetry, especially since we believe in heredity. The story of the creation of man as recorded in Genesia is the only authentic account of the origin of our race extant. No other account differing from it is recorded in the rocks found in the animal economy or in those buried cities whose records and monuments been exhumed. The account eminently rational. There is no question that the Creator had a choice of methods. But you say infinite wisdom cannot have a choice. Then you must be wiser than infinite wisdom the provide a choice. Then you must be wiser than infinite wisdom have a choice. Then you must be wiser than infinite wisdom have a choice. Then you must be wiser than infinite wisdom have a choice. Then you must be wiser than infinite wisdom have been made a choice of methods as He manifested in creation and as He continues to manifest in Provide ace. It pleased God Almighty to make man out of the three great elements. It is a striking fact discerned by the physiologists that the same proportion of land and water on earth finds its correspondence in the salids and liquids of the human body. Let me call your attention to the exchals of the text. After a phase in the work of creation God said, Let us make man—in the Hebrew Adama, signifying red earth—in our own lingse. The assertion could not have been made of the boy—that was the Adama. The liteness consisted in the spirit. Vallace, who is Darwin's rival for the authorship of the theory of evolution of species, conceded that, whatever was the origin of the dirst human body, after creation there was superadded thereto that which we call man. The attributes of the Amighty find their analogy in the attributes of man. God is a spirit; man has a spiritual nature. God is immortally God is a spiritual mature. God of is immortally god is a spiritual mature. God of is immortally god is a spiritual mature. God of is immortally god is a spiritual mature. God of Creator had a choice of methods. But you say infinite

determination, which can not be predicated of the most sagacious animal. God is intelligent; intelligence supposes an exercise of the higher faculties, and this too man has. God is omnipotent, and he has transferred power to man; hence, in the original story man was given dominion over all the things in earth. Look at the confirmation assumed to-night in the light of evolution. Both agree there was an Adam, a beginning, a starting point for man. Huxley says that between the mind of the highest anthropoid are and man there is an enormous gap.

A diminutive notice was sent abroad on Friday and Saturday announcing that "James K. Hamilton Willcox, chairman Woman Suffrage State Executive Committee, will review the lectures of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, at the Free Baptist Church in Twenty-fifth-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Bring your friends." James K. Hamilton W. was on hand at the appointed hour. About twenty-five other people were there, but they had failed to bring their friends. The bright warm

# MRS. BLAKE ON WOMAN'S MISSION

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, in her reply last night, at Frobisher's Hall, to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's last Lenten lecture on "Woman's Mission," said: "We believe that a woman's first and grandest duty is to her home, and so is a man's; he has no more right to go from home for amusement than has she. But we women have no houses, legally. Dr. Dix tells us we should be devoted to our children. Who needs this injunction! When they leave our protection they are brought into contact with influences to waich the legislation of men subjects them If you would have children well reared, let their mothers be emancipated. We hold that women belong in all the departments of life in the national house. If women were in the legislative house, do you think we have such looking streets as we have to-day? [At

The widow of a contractor in Albany, whose husband died in the tenure of his position, carried on his work, and the streets of the city were never so clean before or since According to men's idea of cleaning this city, the refus is dumped into the bay and brought back as miasmi and misery upon Coney Island. If women had charge of matters, we would have electric lights in Mr. Vander will's tunnel, and we would sweep his uptown bridges. This is not the fault uptown bridges. This is not the fault of men, or house-cleaning is not their sphere. [Applause and laughter.] Women's true mission would be to take care of the national house-cleaning; also of the national forests. Women's appointed sphere is in the schools, too. In this city, although there are 2,500 women teachers, there is no woman on the Board of Education, and in the schools there is no chical training. Women are banished from positions where they are needed. They should be in all the police stations. Yet Dr. Dix says that woman should stay at nome in silence. Detection Dix held the commission of major in the war; she organized sanitary commissions and labored unceasingly. Yet Dr. Dix would say she should have stayed at home. Lucretia Mott, Mary Livermore, Clara Barton and Dorothea Dix, after the war was over, received the same reward as did Jefferson Davis—disfranchisement. Men have shown their incapacity to grapple with the great questions of the day. Woman's direct influence must be brought to bear or we shall go down to destruction.

## SOME OF THE CAUSES OF LIVORCE.

"The decrease of the disclipinary theory and the in-crease of the gratification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of divorce. Theology is largely responsi-ble for this, because the conditions of a future life have been stated in a way to repel the thinker, and the consid-eration of another life has ceased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's con-sideration must not be 'what shall I have I' but rather 'what shall I be I'"

who are nothminon over all the thunes of earth the light of evolution. Both agree there was an Adam, a beginning, a starting point for man. Hinty says that the tween the mind of he highest man, the starting says that the wassenger from the physics of the brain to the corresponding facts of consciousness are not thinkable, and that the chasm between the two classes. He had not been the country of the highest the principal of the highest country of the high CHADWICK AND COLLYER.

According to a previous announcement, by advertisement and circular invitations to a select number of persons, a meeting was held last night in the new Horticultural Hail, under the direction of the proposed Thira Unitarian (Theistic) Church, of which the Rev. M.K. Schermerhorn will be pastor. The object of this meeting was explained to be, not to inaugurate a church, but to advocate and advance the spirit of catholicity with reference to the good and the true in all the religious of the world. The discourse was the first of a series of sermons to be preached to the same intent. Mr. Schermerhorn said that an effort would be made to build this Church upon that truly catholic basis indicated by the word inclusiveness, that is, including all that is true and good, wheresoever found, by whomseever taught. "Echeving that the Infinite One has revealed Himself and His truth universally; that he has no favorite people, age, or line of prophets, but speaks by impartial methods of commandention to all men; beheving, moreover, that the tundamental tecanings of all the great religious of the world are essentially the same, and that all differences are only partisan, local, transient and so non-resential; be leving, also, that while in times of lignorance mere partisans sho in religion might he overtooked, in those times of light and of world-wide intercommunications it has become a wickedness when God commands all men everywhere to repent of "; become these times, the minister of this church will, at whenever cost of hard work and personal sacrific, do all in his power for the breaking down of every partition wall that a parates breaking down of every partition wall that separates to constitute the content of the properties of the breaking

expandence and own there and a range has bee journey around the world. Mr. Therber said:

"I found myself in a part of the World where the majority believed in a different religiou and whose language, literature, manners and customs were all different from mine, but who possessed the same human nature, the same point, passions, jeys and sorrows that affected me—everything educational was different; everything that was natural was the same. A man under such circumstances is forced to ask himself the question, is it possible that I am right, and that all three pe-ple are wrong! and if he be a fair judicial minded man he will find it impossible to answer this question in the allimative. He will have forced upon him with renewed emphasis the saying, "good in aid, note all good," My sim belief is that when we are judged, the great question will be, what did he do for numently I and not, now did he do it I"

twenty-five other people were there, but they had failed to bring their friends. The bright warm sunshine seemed to have more attractions for the general public than the "reviews" which James K. Hamilton proposed to give in a cold and gloomy church.

The pastor of the church opened the exercises with a prayer. He then read a hymn and asked some one to start the singing. There being no response to this request, the Staten Island Woman's Biffrage reformer read a multitude of extracts from the Scriptures to show how precarious was Pr. Dix's position. The extracts were taken from mest of the prophets' and apostles' writings, and seemed to have been selected simply because the words "woman," "Daughter of Zion," "Daughter of Israel," or "widow" occurred in them. The orator thought it necessary to state that if the prophets and the apostles had not written these texts with special reference to the higher education of women, they might have done so. One extract contained the advice to women to "gather yourselves in troops." "There is no objection to woman's rights conventions." "My whole heart is with this and every carnest." "My whole heart is with this and every carnest." "My whole heart is with this and every carnest." "My whole heart is with this and every carnest."

all other reliaious instead of loving and embracing what is good meach.

"Nothing to my mind can be said or than reading the sacred books of mainkind, and yet nothing more encouraging. They are full of rubbish—but among that rubbish there are old stones which the builders of the true temple of humanity will not reject, must not reject, if their temple is to hold all who worship God in spirit, in truta, and in life."

The nev. R. Heber Newton tried to come itmost but as prevented, and sent a long letter, of which the following is a paragraph: "All differences are swamped in the tides that set toward God. When by my side I feel another of alien race and onposing creed, who

in the tides that set toward God. When by my side I feel another of allen race and onposing creed, who thrills with the entansiasm of luminarity, with the tove of God, my arms instinctively class bim as my heart winspers 'brooker'... The leader of the liberals is the free-thoughted, free-spirted carpenter's son. Speed the day when his catholicity, biossoni g now upon humanity, shall open in perfect heauty."

Following the reading of the letters came a long and philosophical address by the Rev. John T. Chadwick, after which the Rev. Robert Collyer made a ten-minute speech in his characteristic vein of miligied humor and carnestness.

## THE OBSERVANCE OF PALM SUNDAY.

Yesterday was observed in this city as the anniversary of Christ's entrance into Jerusalem previous to his crucifixion, by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic charches. The Roman Catholic Church, of course, ob served the day with the greatest wealth of ceremonia and the most impressive services. In all the churches of this faith the paim branches, after being blessed, were given out to the congregation, and many people with little green crosses of palm were to be seen in th streets. At the Cathedral, St. Ann's, the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, St. Agnes's and St. Francis Xavier's there was especially fine antiphonal music. Most of the churches had paims and potted plants of green on the altars. Some of the churches added flowers to the decorations of green. The beautiful day brought out many people and all the churches were well attended. The breath of spring waved the paims that the crowds coming from the churches carried and there could not have been a more delightful day for the commemoration of Christ's last entry into the Judean capital.

## TEMPERANCE MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

The Indian Wigwam at Thirty-fifth-st, and Brondway was well filled yesterday at the Doutney temperance services. Scenes of Indian life ornamented the walls of the Wigwam, and copper-colored savages, mantled in cloaks, sauntered about the alsies. Music and recitations were among the attractions. An orchestra played popular metodies, and a champion bone soloist, in a black frock coat, presented, in minstrel style, an exhibition of his art, and the audience roundly applauded his efforts. Mr. Doutney exposed the free-lunch frauds of liquor-store keepers, which, he said, were no free lunches at all, but double-distilled lies. The liquor dealers made sixteen cents profit on two drinks, and the free lunch only cost them three cents a person; without it they would only sell one drink where two are now sold.

The Rev. George J. Mingins said this country was becoming no better than the Old World in respect to its

coming no octar than the Old word in respect to its pauper and criminal classes. The Rev. William Whitfield also addressed the meeting. A number of persons signed the piedge.

The services of the Manhattan Temperance Association, in the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third-st. and Sixtn-ave. yesterday afternoon, consisted of a programme of singing, reading and addresses. The Rev. Harvey Wood said that he had recently returned from

dissoluteness of life. Our practical God is the State; it remains, therefore, with the State to keep our family relations pure.

Divorces are due largely to the case with which they can be obtained. As a remedy for this, the process by which they are obtained should be made long, and the laws with regard to them should be federal, and, therefore, universal. Nature is our highest Court of Appeal, and the laws of Nature do not condone mistakes. We could have had no knowledge, no government, no society, no order, no home, but for the inexorableness of the laws of Nature. Sentiment must be put asade, therefore, and divorce should be granted only for one cause, and then the guilty should be pursued and punished, for no one thing threatens the safety of the State so much as the breaking up of the marriage relations. Stern Justice must sit at the helm of this world's afairs, and the resumption of sincle rights should be granted without the right to remarry.

The decrease of the disclipinary theory and the increase of the gradification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of the gradification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of the gradification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of the gradification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of the gradification theory of life is the moral cause of the increase of the disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The old disclipinary theory must be reinstated. A man's consideration of another life has ecased to be active. The

#### MR. NEWTON AND HIS ACCUSERS.

HIS-SERMONS PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM-HIS VIEWS OF THOSE WIIO CRITICISED HIM.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton was able to re sume preaching at All Saints' Church yesterday, although he had not fully recovered from his recent illness. He announced from the pulpit that printed copies, in cloth and in paper, of his late sermons on the Bible could be procured from the sexton. After the service a great many copies of the book were disposed of to members o

the congregation.

Mr. Newton was found in the afternoon sesting on a MI. Newton was found in the atternoon acating on a couch in his study, adjoining the church, by a TRIBUNE reporter. Regarding the reception by his fellow-clerzymen of his published sermons, Mr. Newton said: "I really do not know what impression has been produced by the sermons as revised by me. If you go to Mr. Whittaker, at the Bible House, he will be ablete tell you all about it. I have a note from him which reads, 'It looks as if they began to how lice soon.' I do not anticipate that proceedings will be taken sgainst me. I know that I am accused of having violated my ordination vows, yet the accusation is not well founded. I have advanced no vlews which have not stready been given by eminent sutherities of the broad church in Eugand. Hishop Coxe has done me the honor to notice me. I understand. Those who attack me seem to be acteated by blind prejudice. They certainly are ignorant of the blatory of the Church, and this innorance they show in ass riding that the sentiments which I have intered are new. I must confess that the spirit in which the attacks on me have been made is hardly such as it ahould have been."

The flev. Dr. James Mulchahey, rector of St. Paul's Chapel, said yesterday: "I was one of those who thought proceedings should be begun against Mr. Newton, on the ground that he had vlashed his ordination yows. I have not yet read his published sermons, as my duties just now keep the busity occupied. No action has thus for been taken in the matter, and none will oe, couch in his study, adjoining the church, by a TRIBUNI duties just now keep no busive occupied. No action ha thus far been taken in the matter, and none will be probably, until after Easter. What will be done I can not say. We are no, in favor of persecution, but we are in favor of common honesty."

#### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Among prominent features of yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE were the following .

Foreign News.—Special cable letter about political, personal, educational and dramatic events in London ieneral press dispatches about agitations in Ireland and Tunce, international patent laws, Carl Mark's funcial,

and other topics.
Washington.—Special dispatches about rumored Treasury changes, the case of Frivate Benson, Mr. Flower's condexample, and news of general events in the varias Departments. Boston.—Special dispatches about political, financial,

personal and theatrical events.
Chicago.—Special dispatches concerning municipal politics, temperance, the stage, and personal gessip.
san Francisco.—Special correspondence about municipal and State affairs, and theatrical and other news of To week. Capital Gossip.—Regular correspondence about mis-cilaneous, political, personal and theatrical events in

cellarous, positical, persona and washington.

Local News.—Reports of St. Patrick's Day celebrations, proposed building law, real estate movements, alk with the Minister to Corea, and general doings of the day in this city and vicinity.

Art.—News of the week among artists, with notes of coming exhibitions and events out of town.

Society.—Review of the last fashionable events before Univ Week.

veck. dway Note Book.—Personal notes and notions of

round,
Practical Cookery.—Report of Miss Parlon's fourth
kitchen lesson about ham, tongue, baked beans, eggs,
mufflus, etc.
New Publications.—Detailed review of "Study and
Stimmunt," a back control of the control of

New Publications.—Detailed review of "Study and Stimmunits"—a book of personal communications on the relation of intextcants and narcotics to intellectual life from mea of letters and science.

Jocoseria.—Review, with numerous quotations, of Mr. Robert Browning's new volume of poems.

Notes from London.—Letter from G. W. S. on current personal, social and journalistic topics.

Frank Ryrne in Paris.—Some account of how he looks, takes and is treated by the authorities, from THE TRIB-Across the Nic Delta.—Mr. Hassard's fourth letter on icenics and impressions in the Ojai Valley.

Across the Nic Delta.—Mr. George Fawcett Rowe de-icribed Alexandria, Cairo, and the country between

scribed Alexandra, Carlo, and the toology them.
Old Memories of an Artist.—Mr. Frank Bellew wrote of the personal traits and bome life of the Locker family, and described an English harvest home.
Late London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current English topics.
Life and Society.—Gleanings from various fields about women, marriage and uxusy.
Budeil's Proposal.—A London club story.
Science for the Feorie.
Belligious Intelligence.
Railroad Interests,
The Courts.

noking in Congress.

isits of the Living to the Dead.

ew-York Women and their Critic.

ow Wagner Died.

Leading events of the day may be named briefly as follows:

as follows:

Foreign,—Military precautions were taken against a possible Aparchist disturbance in Paris yesterday. Joint measures against the Aparchists are said to be contemplated by England, Russia, Germany and France. — Chief Mapoch has defeated the Boers, indicting severe loss, Bismarck will not submit a built for the revision of the ecclesistical laws, — Fitteen lives were lost by a shipwreck on the coast of Aberdeenshire. — The representatives of the Powers in conference in Paris on international patent laws have agreed on a convention which will be signed to-morrow. —

Thomas Hedgson, one of the wealthiest merchants of Montreal, has been arrested for obtaining money by faise pretences. — Four survivors of the Jeannette crew sailed from Havre for New-York on Saturday.

Domestic.—An explosion of gas occurred in Bos-

Jeannette crew sailed from Havre for New-York on Saturday.

Domestic—An explosion of gas occurred in Boston on Saturday, and a part of a street was blown up, several buildings were damaged and four persons were sertously injured.

The receiver's report of the Marion Frust Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., which swindled about 5,000 persons, was made public.

It was reported that a deficiency of nearly \$250,000 had been discovered in the accounts of the late Judge Taylor, of Newburg, N. Y.

John McCullough was unable to appear at a matinée in Cleverand on account of illness.

Ex-Secretary Kirkwood was thrown from his carriage in Iowa City and badly injured.

There are rumors in Washington of impending changes in the Treasury Department.

General Diaz attended the banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, in St. Louis, last night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - A meeting of builders and CITY AND SUBURBAN.—A meeting of builders and architects took action on Saturday night in reference to the proposed building law.——O'Donovan Rossa's pretensions were repudiated by other Irishmen on Saturday.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day was less general than usual.—A bank-book representing \$5,000 was found on the body of a newsymman.—A pager of the needs of the West Point. woman. A paper on the needs of the West Point Academy was read before the Military Service In-stitution. Gold value of the legal-tender silstitution. Gold value of the ver dollar (412 grains), 84.17 cents. Stocks ver dollar (412 grains), 84.17 cents, and closed steady were dull, but generally higher, and closed steady Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

## REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 17, 1893. The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day: RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

NEW-YORK CITY. 59th-st, s.s. 175 ft w of 7th-ave, 25x100.5; Lemuel L. Fountaine to Meyer L Sire. 6th st, s. 346 ft w.of 5th ave. 21x103.3; Isabelia 1sier et al to William If Willia Mulberry-st, Nos 61 and 63; also R J Turnbull exec-Isler et al to William H William H William Milberry st, Nos 61 and 63; also R J Turnbull executor, to Antonio Gimeo 20th st, ss. 203 It w of 9th ave, 27x08.9; Michael Walsh and wife to Henry McAlectan Bowers, so cor of Inserior-st Nos9. Howery); Win Simpson, Jr, and another, crecutors, to Edward D Farrell.

Simpson, ir, and another, executors, to Edward D Farrell.

100th st. n a. 361.3 ft e of 4th ave. 18.9x100.11;

Henry Storger et al to Sol Stern.

74th st. s a. 10.5 ft w of 3d ave. 90.2x102.2; J L Cadoral and the st. s a. 215 ft e of 4th ave. 25x102.2; J L Cadoral and the st. s a. 215 ft e of 4th ave. 25x102.10; William Cohen and wife to Julius Lipman.

Cohen and wife to Julius Lipman.

Willierry at Nos 209 and 271 and 8, 10, 12 and 14 Jeracy. at: Trustees of St Patrice's Cathedral to Juliu T Waring.

13lat-st. s s. 168.5 ft e of 6th ave. 16.8x99.11; E H Raymond and wife to J D Miner.

Lexington-ave. w s. 125 ft u of 34th st. 20.6x8.x20.6 x8.12.6; Joseph Thomson and wife to William if Streeter.

ne pr. perty; W H Streeter and wife to John M Same pr. perty; W. H. Streeter and wife to John M. Layman.

Layman 15,600 THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, March 18-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at New-York last week make

comparisons with the movements for the week of 1882 that are favorable to this port and with the week of 1881 that are only \$281,174 against the port. But the report fails to include the imports by several steamers arrived on Friday and yesterday; even the gold brought by the Adriatic and the Elbe are not included in the report of specie imports. With that explanation, the imports of merchandise for the week were valued at \$8,945,564, which is \$2,389,364 less than the imports for the week of 1882, and \$536,806 less than for the week of 1881; the exports last week were valued at \$7,507,419, and that sum is \$1,327,319 greater than the exports for the week of 1882, and is \$817.980 less than for the week of 1881. For the eleven weeks of each of the three years, the merchandise imports have exceeded the exports as follows: 1881, \$11,239,-872; 1882, \$41.520,542; 1883, \$29,016,688. But including the specie movements (exclusive of about

that the principal part of the receipts from the in-terior (\$1,000,000) was in National Bank notes; so the net loss of \$2,200,000 probably averthe statement a loss of about \$1,400,000, with the average loss through the Sub-Ti accounts for \$2,600,000 of the reported dec \$3,803,700 in the total reserves, by yest bank statement; the remainder of the dec ecounted for by the "shortage" in cash the preceding statement. These dedi indicate that the amount of specie and leg ders actually held at the close of business on night was about \$2,100,000 less than the ported for the averages of the week. The san of averages applies to all the other items statement; hence the loans and deposits; smaller than the figures reported for them. T sult of the week's movement, as shown by the ment, is an increase in the amount of the de the reserve from the rule of 25 per cent, and it at \$6,770,875, which is \$9,924,175 more th condition of a year ago.

The following are the comparative total the statements of March 10 and March 17:

 
 Loans
 March 10.
 March 17.
 Differ 5825,180,000
 \$319,672,000
 Dec. \$5, 580,000
 \$48,272,000
 Dec. \$5, 580,000
 \$48,551,900
 Dec. \$5, 580,000
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 \$48,551,900
 \$48,551,900 The following shows the relation between

total reserve and the total deposit liabilities 
 March 10.
 March 17.
 Ch

 Specie.
 \$51,519,700
 \$48,551,900
 Dec. \$2

 Legal-tenders
 17,917,000
 17,081,100
 Dec.
 Total reserve. \$69,486,700 \$65,683,000 Dec. \$3, Reserve requir'd against dep'sits 74,602,850 72,463,875 Dec. 2. Deficit...... \$5,166,150 \$6,779,875 Inc. \$1,

The banks now hold in cash-specie and tenders-\$9,295,500 less than the sum held ago. The loans now are \$7,355,500 greater then, and the deposits are \$2,514,700 more that the reserve required by the 25 per cer now is \$628,675 more than it was a year ago the reserve now shows a deficit of \$6,770 against a surplus of \$3,153,300 then, and th portion of total reserve now is 22.66, p 26.09 per cent at the same date of 1882.

The following are the totals of the stateme

the corresponding dates for the preceding year During the week the Sub-Treasury \$400,000 and cancelled \$410,000 of the new

certificates, leaving the amount outstanding luding that amount held and counted as co-\$62,335,000. It also redeemed \$100,000 tender certificates, \$205,000 silver certificate \$388,000 mutilated legal tenders and old Nat bank notes, and its receipts included \$150,000 coin in exchange for silver certificate be paid out at New-Orleans and Louis. The local money market we close all the week and business on ordinary ! Exchange collaterals paid rates of from 10 to 1 cent for call accommodations; there were a daily late exceptions at lower rates, but the average for the week is 12 per cent. It is a worthy fact that the best stock houses in the s -tirms that seldom are borrowers at Stock Exchange-paid the highest for money. On pledge of Government b the rates ruled at 5@7 per cent. Time loans not negotiable, and mercantile paper, while nominally quoted at 6@8 per cent, was unsalable. There was a good deal of talk about the money market being manipulated, but neither the bank statements for a series of weeks nor anything else indicates that such is the case; the market is stringent from natural causes, and therefore lenders of money have command of the rates. Little less than \$2,000,000 of gold has arrived here from Europe and will be available early next week; but the sum which has already arrived, when it reaches the banks, will hardly cover the amount of shortage of the total reserves from the figures of vesterday's statement; in the meantime, the banks will continue to lose cash by remittances to the interior and by absorption at the Sub-Treasury. The action of the Secretary in regard to prepayment of bonds included in the call maturing May I, is an unknown factor in the situation, but the indications yesterday were that beyond paying for \$2,000,000 on April 1, which are held by the State of New-York, nothing will be dong. A child, however, can make as intelligent a guess upon that point as the most experienced banker. If the Secretary should order the pre-payment of the bonds with interest to date of presentation, it would afford a few days' relief, to the extent probably of about \$5,000,-

The rates of domestic exchange on New-York fluctuated slightly during the week, and closed at the places named as follows : Savannah, 18 discount to 18 premium: Charleston, 1-16 discount to 18 premium; New-Orleans, \$1 discount for commercial and \$1 premium for bank; St. Louis, 25 cents premium; Chicago, 75@50 cents discount; Boston, 50 2 40 cents discount. Considering the almost entire absence of a mercantile demand, because of the difficulty attending the negetiation of increantile paper, and in the face of steady supply of commercial bills, the rates for tor eign exchange remain remarkably firm; they are lower than they were a week ago, but the rates for business are on the basis of \$4.81 and \$4.83½ respectively for bankers' long and short sight ster-

The commercial and mercantile situation present no startling changes since the last review. Better reports of the growing winter crops were received, both from home and foreign fields, and prices for grains declined in the home and foreign markets. The export movement of cereals continued

in about the same quantities as those of preceding weeks; neither remarkably large nor unusually small. The exports of cotton from all the ports this season (since September 1, 1882.) have now reached 3,500,243 bales, against 2,535,525 bales for the same time of the preceding year, and against 3,595,000 bales for the full preceding year. In view of these facts and the depressed condition of the foreign cotton goods market, it is reasonable to expect that the exports of cotton will soon show a large weekly diminution from what they thus far this season have been, and that comparatively little more foreign exchange will be made from that source.

The Stock Exchange markets last week were dull and generally depressed; but the operations call for little comment in addition to what has been said of each day's business. The features of Government bonds were weakness for the 4s and 4l-s, that was regarded as indicative of another call for the 3s; but Washington advices dispute that idea. The final changes in the bids are a decline of 1-2 for the 3s and advances of 34 for the 4s and of 35 for the 44-s. Transactions in State bonds were small and without significance. Railroad bonds, after a little speculative activity in a few issues early in the week, were dull at weakening prices.

The week opened with the share speculation seem:

prices.

The week opened with the share speculation seemingly strong—a continuation of the manipulated buoyancy which marked the close of the preceding week. But the limits of the market for an advance ingly strong—a continuation of the manipulated boundary which marked the close of the preceding week. But the limits of the market for an advance are in prices were soon exhausted, and after that for the same weeks of 1882, and is \$11,026,272 that for the same weeks of 1882, and is \$11,026,272 than for the same weeks of 1882, and is \$11,026,272 than for the same weeks of 1882, and is \$11,026,272 than for the same weeks of 1882, and is \$11,026,272 than for the same weeks of 1881.

The following table shews the totals of imports and exports, other than of securities, at New-York, and exports, other than of securities, at New-York, from January 1 to date, for three years:

1881, 1882, 1883, preceding week, and the market closed as it was for the greater part of the week-tame and insipid.

notes	The state of the s					
ages in			-			1
, which	1 Avaine.	mariane	Charles Inch	Clo	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Share
reasury		High't	Low't.	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Sold.
cline of	Boston Air Line prf	80	80 595	59 kg	80	. 1
terday's	Canada Southern	6914	662	10000	50% 68%	23.77
h from	Central Pacific	824	711 <sub>8</sub>	M11 + L	N 1754	27,0
uctions					325	7
gal ten-	Chicago & Alton	135	134	134		. 51
Friday		148 %	146	146	183 4	11,7
sum re-	Do nref	12014	119	10112	148 1011, 119 483,	1.04
me rule	Do pref.	10904	1062	1071	100307	11,80 3,90 12,83
of the	C. B & Q	1214	1194	1/9/02	119%	12,6
are also	22 23 23 44 B	4810	481 <sub>9</sub> 721 <sub>8</sub>	481g 721g	49 h	4,4
The re-	CC&IC	7	61	1974	6.9	66
e state-	Danb. & Norwalk,	63	63	612	41	20
eficit in	Del & H C	125% 108%	19934	1235	125 1084	226.7 2.88 65.2
leaves	Den & Rio Grande	47%	9.07%	461 <sub>4</sub> 92	45%	65,2
AND SHO		92 97 <sub>8</sub> 177 <sub>9</sub> 70		174	17	3,80
als of	Ev. & T. H	70	70			20
	Green Bay W & St P			634	D-30	50
rences.	Do prof.  Ev. & T. H. Ft. Worth & Denv. Green Bay W. & St. P. Han & St. Jo prf. Hous & Tex. Ill Leased Line. Ind. B. & W. Lake Shore. Lake Erie & Western Long I sland.	80 to	80 781, 143	81 781 <sub>2</sub> 144	82	1,40
,5:8,000 ,967,800	Illinois Central	144	143	144	144	31
835,900 ,785,900	Ind.B & W	354 11134	32%	33.	34	9,87
1,600	Lake Shore	11134 3176	109%	1104	1117a	
en the	Long Island Louis. Nash	6342	62 % 53 %	62 % 54 %	55	9,28 1,16 17,05
11	Mannattan		4.0	45 85	46	66
anges. 1,967,800 835,900	Manhattan Beach	26.9	85 21%		23	4.1
835,900	Metropolitan	80	40 7949 935	40 794 <sub>9</sub>	70%	22,1
,803,700	Metropolitan Michigan Central, Michigan Central, Mil. L8 & Wn pfd. Mil. L8 & Wn pfd. Minn & St. Louis do oref. Mo. Kan & Tex. Mo & Pae. Mil. & Northern Mobile & Ohio Morris & Easox.	454	44%	4.4	95%	1,24
199,975	do pref	61	26% 58			30
604,725	Mo & Pac	1035	302g 101%	102	31% 101%	31.55
legal-	Mil. & Northern	19%	25	25	174	35,92 10 1,90
a year	Morris & Essex	1234	122 6	1234	123 583g	5,00
r than re; so	I N Y Central	128%	08 127a 125		126	32,68
nt rule	N. Y., C. & St. L	127	121	125% 12% 28	12%	3,35 1,00
. And	NY LE&W	48	121 <sub>e</sub> 28 367	371	379	38,01
0,875,			1.725 12	371 <sub>8</sub> 174 254 <sub>0</sub>	12% 28% 37% 174% 25	2,79
he pro-	Norfolk & West pref.	85	85 41-9	42%	4112	28
gainst	N. Onl & Wu Do preferred Norfolk & West pref. Northern Pacific Do pref. N. Y., L. & W Oregon Imp. Ohio Central	87%	49% 84%	86 lg	43.4	
nts at	N. Y., L. & W	89%	88 84 117	88	80%	95,85 95,85 95
rs:	Ohio Central Ohio Southern Ohio & Missosippi Ore R R & Nav Oregon Trans	13%	11%	1212	1212	14,10
outra.	Ohio & Mississippi	33	33	33	2017	51
316,500	Ore R R & Nav	854 <sub>2</sub> 24	83	139	130% 84%	23,345 2,456
347,800	Phil & Reading	537	83 22 523	534	53%	24,204
175,500	Putt. Ft Wayne & Chi	557 <sub>6</sub> 137 137	185	137	133	833
\$16,500 \$60,700 \$47,800 100,800 975,500 928,500 153,300	Richmond & Al	135 122 114	11	53	1114 54 5	1.306
married to	Rich & West Point	24 4	120 111 52 221 <sub>9</sub>	23	4.0	1,245
gold	Richmond & Al Rich & Dan. Rich & West Point. Roch & Pitts St. L A & T H St. L A & T H orf	710	618 to	683 <sub>9</sub> 974	71%	2,194 2,478 310
g (in-	St. L. & S. Fran	30		340	99 %	1:16
in) at	Do 1st pref	93	45% 91.0 94.5	93	49 90	250 260
legal	St. L. & S. Fran.  St. L. & S. Fran prf.  Do ist bref.  St. P. & Doluta pref.  St. P. & M.  Texas & Pacific.  Junou Pacific.  Do, ex. div.	94%	94 9	151	94%	5,970
s and	Texas & Pacific	99%	144 391 <sub>8</sub> 97.5	393	4.014	35,110
ional	Do., ex div	90%	94.74	95 4	24	176,693 200
gold	Do. ex div Virginia Midland Wabash, St I, & P	24 30 % 50 %	24 28% 48%	24 20 49%	20% 49%	12,819 60,205 100
s to	S. Carolina. Am. Dist. Telegraph.	35	35 3	35	04	100
St.	Am. Dist. Telegraph.	67	66	67	24 47 677e	275 260
Stock	Mutual Union Tel Western Union Tel	19 864	83%	18 84 4 127	194	66,659
7 per	Amer Cable Mutnal Union Tel Western Union Tel Adams Express American Express	90%	127	127	130	1414
Imost	Wells Fargo Express. N Y & Tex. Land. Pacific Maii. Col Coai.	60	60	60	60	46 L 25 13
fair	N Y & Tex. Land	35	55	55:	41	
note-		33	40% 31% 25	33	325	2,400
treet	Con Coal	25 16	16	25 16	1512	1,690 100 100
the	Homestake Min Ontario Mining Standarn Mining.	24	23 67 <sub>2</sub>	649	2219	125
rates	Total shares sond for the					
onds,	CLOSING PRIC					
nomi-	Bos	TON, Sa	turday	, Mare	h 17. 1	883.

The City of Berlin arrived to-day with £50,000 gold bars on board, making the total amount of gold thus far received £444,000.

The received £444,000.

The received for and grain at the principal Atlantic ports on the 17th day of March were: New York. Balt. Phila, 16,351 3,127 9,000 Wheat, bush. 41,500 Corn, bush. 102,375 Oats, bush. 64,500 Rye, bush. 2,000 Barley, bush. 13,260 54,000 9,000 84,000 62,000 2,000 9,000 2,000 55,100 24,000 500 1,800 Total bush ...... 223,435 141,000 80,000 The following were the receipts and shipments at and from Chicago and Milwaukee Saturday:

Reacipts. Ship nents. Chicago, Milw'koo, 25,016 11,020 Milw'kee. 18,811 Flour, bbls ..... Wheat, bush. 23,218 24,360 1,851 Corn, bush. 177,774 1,500 76,574 Oats, bush. 125,689 10,400 125,993 Rye, bush. 15,567 1,450 998 Barley, bush. 41,615 16,980 48,940 2.700 Total bush.... 383,853 54,630 254,356 27.610 THE OIL MARKET.

THE OIL MARKET.

OILS-Line ed is very firm, owing to the scarcity and firmess of seed at the West. At New Redford the only sale was that of 95 bales Crade sperm for home use, private terms. Coffenseed is still weak. Lard and Menhaden Oils firm. Linesed quoted here at 55-256c. for City. Western, 55-254c. Calcutta. 57-254c.; Crade Sperm firm at \$105. Crude Northern White, 58-25-c.; Southern, 55-25-c; Cottonseed, Refined Sammer Yellow, 50-25-2c, for Prime to, Chooce, Crude, 45-26-7-5c.; Crade Menhaden, 50-25-2c.; Lard, 12-2-29-5c.

WOOL SALES, LONDON, March 17.—The following are the wool sales of Friday in detail: 5.355 baies Port Phillip, 8.272 baies New-South Wales and Queenstand 2.917 bales Natal and Cape, and 1.031 baies Addiable at unchanged rates; 184 baies New-Zealand—Fleece, 18. 21 ½d. dl. 8. 7½d.

Ten thousand one hundred baies of Port Philip and Adelaide were disposed of at to-tray's Wool sales. The demand was active.

Irish Emigrant—" Lave us a copper, your Aner." Hard-hearted Briton—" Certainly not! You are, doubtless, some very great scoundrel, who ought to be in jail!" Irish Emigrant—" Faith, sor, yer wronging me. I'm a poor, dacent Orishman that was always highly suspected in his own country!"